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2. To remove; to transport. *From trans and ferre.*
The king was moved with this unexpected accident, because it was stirred in such a place where he could not with safety transfer his own person to suppress it. *Bacon's H. VII.*
He thirty rowling years the crown shall wear, *Dryden.*
Then from Lavinium shall the seat transfer. *Dryden.*
TRANSFIGURATION. *n. f.* [transfiguration, Fr.]
1. Change of form. *From trans and figura.*
In kinds where the discrimination of sexes is obscure, these transformations are more common, and in some without commixture; as in caterpillars or silkworms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. The miraculous change of our blessed Saviour's appearance on the mount.
It cannot be expected that other authors should mention particulars which were transacted amongst some of the disciples; such as the transfiguration and the agony in the garden. *Addis.*
Did Raphael's pencil never chide to fall?
Say, are his works transfigurations all? *Blackmore.*
To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [transfigurer, French; trans and figura, Lat.] To transform; to change with respect to outward appearance.
Jesus was transfigured before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. *Matth.*
I am the more zealous to transfigure your love into devotion, because I have observed your passion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*
The nuptial right his outrage strait attends,
The dow'r desir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The incantation backward she repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what she did defeats. *Garth.*
To TRANSFIGURE. *v. a.* [transfigurer, Lat.] To pierce through.
Amongst these mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whose sides transfix'd
With son's own blade, her soul reproaches spoke. *Fa. Qu.*
With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's P. Lost.*
Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace transfix'd her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*
Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he transfix'd the pigeon in the skies. *Dryden.*
Till fate shall with a single dart
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*
To TRANSFORM. *v. a.* [transformer, Fr. trans and forma, Latin.] To metamorphose; to change with regard to external form.
She demanded of him, whether the goddess of those woods had such a power to transform every-body. *Sidney, b. i.*
Love is blind, and lovers cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himself would blush
To see me thus transform'd to a boy. *Shakespeare.*
As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her lust was turn'd into a tow;
When thirty to a stream she did repair,
And saw herself transform'd the wift not how. *Davies.*
To TRANSFORM. *v. n.* To be metamorphosed.
His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films and shape his oary feet. *Addison.*
TRANSFORMATION. *n. f.* [from transform.] Change of shape; act of changing the form; state of being changed with regard to form.
Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's transformation; so I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Remembers that it was. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*
What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast?
And what a beast art thou already, and feest not thy loss in transformation! *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
The mensuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual transformation, are not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions. *Watts.*
TRANSPERATION. *n. f.* [trans and per, Latin.] Passage over the sea.
Since the last transperation of king Richard the second, the crown of England never sent over numbers of men sufficient to defend the small territory. *Davies on Ireland.*
To TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [transfusio, Lat.] To pour out of one into another.
Between men and beasts there is no possibility of social communion; because the well-spring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to transfuse from himself into others, and to receive from others into himself, especially those things wherein the excellency of this kind doth most consist. *Hooker, b. i.*
Transfus'd on thee his ample spirit rests. *Milton.*
As thou whose Eth'ridge dost transfuse to thine
But to transfus'd, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine links below. *Dryden.*

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- Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately transfused, the sound juices would grow morbid. *Arbutnot.*
TRANSFUSION. *n. f.* [transfusio, Fr. transfusio, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.
The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loss of the quicksilver that might fall aside in the transfusion from the vessel into the pipe. *Boyle.*
Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new spirit be not added in the transfusion, there will remain nothing but a caput mortuum. *Denham.*
Something must be lost in all transfusion, that is, in all translations, but the sense will remain. *Dryden.*
What noise have we had about transplantation of ducats and transfusion of blood. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
To TRANSFUSE. *v. a.* [transfusio, French; transfusio, Latin.]
1. To pass over; to pass beyond.
Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe,
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw,
Surpassing common faith, transgressing nature's law. *Dryd.*
2. To violate; to break.
Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, because the world is ruled by so good a guide as transgresseth not his own law, than which nothing can be more absolute, perfect, and just. *Hooker, b. i.*
This forrow we must repeat as often as we transgress the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*
To TRANSGRESS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.
I would not marry her, though she were endowed with all Adam had left him before he transgressed. *Shakespeare.*
Achan transgress'd in the thing accursed. *1 Chron. ii. 7.*
He upbraided us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the transgressings of our education. *Widd.*
TRANSGRESSION. *n. f.* [transgressio, Fr. from trans and gressio.]
1. Violation of a law; breach of a command.
Shall I abuse this consecrated gift
Of strength, again returning with my hair
After my great transgression: to requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin. *Milton.*
All accusation still is founded upon some law; for where there is no law, there can be no transgression; and where there can be no transgression, there ought to be no accusation. *South's Sermons.*
2. Offence; crime; fault.
What's his fault?
—The flat transgression of a school-boy, who, being overjoy'd with finding a bird's nest, shews it his companion, and he steals it.
—Will thou make a trust a transgression? The transgressor is in the stealer. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.*
Teach us, sweet madam, for our rude transgression
Some fair excuse. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour's lost.*
TRANSGRESSIVE. *adj.* [from transgressio.] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.
Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the transgressive infirmities of himself might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*
TRANSGRESSOR. *n. f.* [transgressore, French, from transgressio.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.
He intended the discipline of the church should be applied to the greatest and most splendid transgressors, as well as to the punishment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*
I go to judge
On earth these thy transgressors; but thou know'st
Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light
When time shall be. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*
Ill-worthy I, such title should belong
To me transgressor! who for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy snare. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
TRANSIENT. *adj.* [transiens, Lat.] Soon past; soon passing; short; momentary; not lasting; not durable.
How soon hath thy prediction, peer blest!
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd. *Milton.*
He that rides post through a country, may, from the transient view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*
Love hitherto a transient guest,
Ne'er held possession in his breast. *Swift.*
What is loose love? a transient guest,
A vapour fed from wild desire. *Pope.*
TRANSIENTLY. *adv.* [from transient.] In passage; with a short passage; not extensively.
I touch here but transiently, without any strict method, on some few of those many rules of imitating nature which Aristotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*
TRANSIENTNESS. *n. f.* [from transient.] Shortness of continuance; speedy passage.

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- It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might do also in transience and sudden expiration. *Dec. of Pity.*
TRANSLIENCY. *n. f.* [from transilio, Lat.] Leap from thing to thing.
By unadvised transliency leaping from the effect to its remote cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalities. *Glanville's Sceps.*
TRANSLIT. *n. f.* [translitus, Latin.] In astronomy, the passing of any planet just by or under any fixed star; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving close by any other planet. *Harris.*
TRANSLATION. *n. f.* [translatio, Latin.]
1. Removal; passage.
Heat and cold have a virtual translation without communication of substance, but moisture not. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
As for the mutation of sexes, and translation into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being observable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*
I have given some intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the translations and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*
2. Change.
The spots are of the same colour throughout, there being an immediate translation from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of life to another with so easy a translation, and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*
As once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a soft translation we repair,
From earthly vehicles to these of air. *Pope.*
3. Translation, Fr.] Passage in writing or conversation from one subject to another.
Then with translation sweet new speech resumes. *Milton.*
Covetousness was none of his faults, but described as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to satyrize his prodigality and voluptuousness, to which he makes a translation. *Dryden.*
TRANSITIVE. *adj.* [transitivus, Lat.]
1. Having the power of passing.
One cause of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and transitive into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 70.*
2. [In grammar.]
A verb transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon some object; as *ferio terram*, I strike the earth. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*
TRANSITORILY. *adv.* [from transitory.] With speedy evanescence; with short continuance.
TRANSITORINESS. *n. f.* [from transitory.] Speedy evanescence.
TRANSITORY. *n. f.* [transitoire, Fr. transitorius, from trans and ire, Latin.] Continuing but a short time; speedily vanishing.
If we love things have fought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compassing;
If transitory things, which soon decay,
Age must be loveliest at the latest day. *Donne.*
Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God evermore, infinitely before the transitory pleasures of this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
To TRANSLATE. *v. n.* [translatio, Lat.]
1. To transport; to remove.
Since our father is translated unto the gods, our will is that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Mac. xi. 23.*
By faith Enoch was translated that he should not see death. *Heb. xi. 5.*
Those argent fields
Translated saints or middle spirits hold. *Milton.*
Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their plantation, lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree. *Dryden.*
The gods their shapes to winter birds translate,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*
To go to heaven is to be translated to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*
2. It is particularly used of the removal of a bishop from one see to another.
Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishopric to a better, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived. *Canden's Remains.*
3. To transfer from one to another; to convey.
I will translate the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David. *2 Sam. iii. 10.*
Because of unrighteous dealings the kingdom is translated from one people to another. *Ecclus. x. 8.*
Lucian affirms the souls of usurers, after their death, to be metemorphosed, or translated into the bodies of asses, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and sides with the cudgel and spur. *Peacham.*
As there are apoplexies from inveterate gout, the regimen

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- must be to translate the morbid matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbutnot.*
Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*
4. To change.
One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand waits to her,
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants
Translates his rivals. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*
Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style. *Shakespeare. As you like it.*
5. [Translator, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the sense.
I can contrive the action of her familiar stile, and the hardest voice of her behaviour, to be englished right, is, I am Sir John Falstaff's.
—He hath studied her well, and translated her out of homely into English. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Nor word for word too faithfully translate. *Rafcommen.*
Read this ere you translate one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*
Were it meant that in despite of man
Of art and nature such dull clouds should write,
Bavius and Mævius had been fav'd by fate;
For Settle and for Shadwell to translate. *Duke.*
6. To explain. A low colloquial use.
There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves
You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them. *Shakespeare.*
TRANSLATION. *n. f.* [translatio, Lat. translatio, Fr.]
1. Removal; act of removing.
His disease was an asthma; the cause a metastasis or translation of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*
Translations of morbid matter arise in acute distempers. *Arbutnot.*
2. The removal of a bishop to another see.
If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or translation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
The king, the next time the bishop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, my lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the necessary forms for the translation.
3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation.
A book of his travels hath been honoured with translation into many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*
Nor ought a genius less than his that writ,
Attempt translation; for transplanted wit,
All the defects of air and soil doth share,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*
4. Something made by translation; version.
Of both translations, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker, b. v.*
TRANSLATOR. *n. f.* [translatores, old Fr. from translate.] One that turns any thing into another language.
A new and nobler way thou dost pursue,
To make translations and translators too. *Denham.*
No translation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Testament; and I am persuaded, that the translators of the Bible were masters of an English stile much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, the which is owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*
TRANSLATORY. *n. f.* [from translate.] Transferring.
The translatory is a lie that transfers the merit of a man's good action to another more deserving. *Arbutnot.*
TRANSLLOCATION. *n. f.* [trans and locus, Latin.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.
There happened certain translocations at the deluge, the matter constituting animal and vegetable substances being dissolved, and mineral matter substituted in its place, and thereby like translocation of metals in some springs. *Woodward.*
TRANSLUCENCY. *n. f.* [from translucent.] Diaphaneity; transparency.
Lumps of rock crystal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their translucency for whiteness; the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*
TRANSLUCENT. *adj.* [trans and lucens or lucidus Lat.] TRANSLUCID. *adj.* [trans and lucidus, Latin.]
1. Transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a passage to the light.
In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are translucent. *Bacon.*
Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd
Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure,
With touch æthereal of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*
The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenish'd from the cool translucent springs. *Pope's Ody.*
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